NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1872.

VOL. XXXII No. 9,865.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

TESTERDAY'S NEWS FROM THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

THE DISASTER.

BUSINESS REVIVING—THE QUESTION OF OUTSIDE RELIEF—BUILDING MATERIALS RISING IN PRICE—WORTHLESS SAFES—THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION NEXT WELK.

[EY TELEGRAPS TO THE TRIBUXE.]

POSTON, Nov. 14.—The scenes of yesterday were largely repeated to-day. Meetings of relief committees, an active warfare on partially demolished walls, the removal of safes, hauts among the rains for valuable the removal of safes, hunts among the rains for valuable goods, an energetic foraging for offices and stores, eager purchases of office furniture and goods, and general and specific inquiries as to the standing of insurance compa nice and the lesses of friends, have made people as busy as bees all day long. Business was extremely flat on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, save for newspapers, hotel landlords, furniture dealers and sign painters, but to-day matters appeared a trifle more settled. Large numbers of firms begin to fill orders in new quarters; business men display great energy, and though many lo-cattens are changed, great efforts will be made to re-

cover from the disaster. At the meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee this morning, the different phases of opinion is regard to outside aid were pretty clearly photographed. There acems to be a feeling that, as most of the firms barnt out are able to lose a portion of their goods and money, and eas go ahead readily. Boston can get along without any outside aid, and can privately care for the actual sufferers. the other hand, other people think outside aid should not be refused, as it can be extended to those rendered komcless, and all of the vast army of employes who were thrown out of employment, for a larger or shorter period. These two classes need aid, and if it comes largely from the outside, Buston will recover from the shock much quicker than would otherwise be possible.
At the meeting to-day a resolution offered by the Hon. Wm. Gray that the proffered aid is not necessary, was voted down, and the aid was accepted. In the discussion, the Rev. Robert Laird Collyer said that the \$50,000 appropriated by the Relief and Aid Committee of Chicago could be returned withour leaving any doubt as to its future appropriation, but the \$50,000 raised by the citizens in thirty minutes could not be so well disposed of. Personally, he should regret to return and say, "Boston declines your offer," when it afforded the citizens of Chicago such great joy to give. Their portion was a grateful gift to Boston, and he be heved that the people of this city were hardly on the boundary line of suffering. These who were thrown out of employment by the fire must be sought out and cared for, and they should not be permitted to suffer. Mr. Collyer was afraid that Mr. Gray mistook the situation. Wash the Spring time came, if it should be found that the money was not needed, it would be time to ask the givers to take it back.

Rents have gone up a good deal higher than the flame went, and some men are exhibiting a selfishness which richly merits a term of years in the State Prison. Building materials are advancing in price, and it is expected that there will be a general increase of 20 to 25 per cent on all kinds. Brick will advance, inasmuch as the season has been a hard one for the manufacturers, and coast navigation will soon be closed. Some of the larger dealers state that is their opinion the price will advance \$3 per thousand on common and \$5 per thousand on face brick. There is apparently a strong desire to a cep the brick out of the hands of speculators, and many dealers express a determination to sell only to old

The experience of merchants with safes is varied. Some stood the test and others did not, and some bard awearing against safe-makers has been heard. One irate individual established himself over a kerosene dealer's shop, and swore he would use a shoe-box for a safe hereafter, as his was proven worthless by the fire

The closing of the rum-shops has aided largely in main-taining order, and for once the public sentiment of Bosten indorses the Probibitory law. A good many people thank that the meeting of the Legislature next week is wholly unnecessary, but as it has been called, measures wholy unnecessary, but as it has seen cance, herease, will be asked to allow Beston, or the State, or both, to and property holders to rebuild. An attempt, also, will be made to open the question of insurance, and the local companies that have falled will ask for legislation to allow them to proceed with half of their capital paid in. Many policy-holders in companies which have gone under clair, with a good deal of justice, that a law should be passed to prevent insurance companies from paying out such large sums in dividends from their carnings, and place them on a level with railroad corporations in that regard. Some legislation on that point will undoubtedly be considered.

CLEARING AWAY THE BUINS-MINOR NEWS. Boston, Nov. 14 .- The work of pulling down walls and clearing off the ruins from the burned district is advancing vigorously. Dualin is introducases in blowing up the more solid ruins. The experiment of blowing up the walls of W. H. Gieson's granite building, in the square formed by the junction of Summer and High-sts., proved successful. The first charge of five pounds was effective in blowing out the north wall only, but the second charge of 12 pounds (one pound to a cartridge) lifted the massive walls from their foun-dation and they dropped into the cellar and upon the sidewalk, scarcely a stone diverging from a direct downward course so far as to fall into the street. The safe of Westcott & Co., in High-st., was recovered to-day, and its contents, worth \$150,000, found uninjured after 63 sours' exposure to the intense heat. The locality had been guarded by a detachment of dragoons. F. A. Hawley & Co., bankers, whose temporary suspension was announced, resumed business to-day,

There is but little additional news as to insurance The Amazon and Triumph Companies of Cincinnati have stopped writing policies in New England. The Bangor National Company is reported as having suspended. The Massachusetts Mutual Company now states its losses at \$1,300,000, with cash and securities on hand unt of \$575,000. The old South Church has been leased two years for the Post-Office. The Saturday Evening Gazetie will be published on the corner of Washington and School-sts. One daily, 15 weekly, and 11 monthly papers were burned out of their quarters by the fire, while almost every publishing establishment in the city suffered more or less. The resolution adopted by the Relief Committee, to accept contributions from other cities in aid of the suff-rers, will afford immediate relief to many poor families who lost their all, and to thousands of persons thrown out of employment. The noble generosity exhibited all ever the country is calling forth thanksgiving from thousands of grateful hearts. A large part of the military guard over the ruins was

THE KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING. Bosron, Nov. 14.-It is now possible to make s list, nearly complete, of the loss of life and limb by the terrible conflagration. The following are the names: Lewis C. Thompson of Worcester, struck by a falling all and killed. Frank Olmstead of steamer No 1 of Cambridge, fatally

thdrawn to-night.

william Forry and Daniel Cochrane of steamer No. 4, and five unknown persons, buried under Weeks & Potter's store.

Thomas Maloney of Worcester, ankle fractured.

Col. Freeman, head and legs injured by his horse

Thomas Maioney of Worcester, ankie fractured.
Col. Freeman, head and legs injured by his horse failing.
William F. Woodard, hoseman of No. 18, run over by steamer No. 16, and had his ribs and shoulder fractured.
G. W. Gardner of Hose No. 5, eyes burned.
Francis Crosher, burned about the face and arms.
Charles Paine and Thomas Waldron of Charlestown, injured by failing walls.
John Richardson of New-Haven, a fireman, injured during the fire on Central Court.
Feter Deigham, rigger, foot badly injured.
Joseph Eurr and George Smith, the former of Dorchester and the latter of Neponsett, both came in on Saturday evening to see the fire. They were last seen in the vicinity of Chauncey-st., and it is feared they have been killed by failing walls.
Walter F. Twombly of Sheridan Hose Company No. 2 of Maidean has been missing since 5 o'clock Sunday morning. He was last seen on State-st., going toward Pearist. He was 22 years of age.
John Dillou, a machinist, age 19, living at No. 122 Brondway, has been missing since 5 o'clock Sunday.
Albert C. Abbott, an exempt freeman of Charlestown, lies in a very critical condition at the Massachusetts General Hospital, from injuries received while at work on the site of the cid Fost-Office on Sunday afternoon. His brother, Louis Porter Abbott, is missing, and is supposed to be buried in the ruins of brandford & Anthony's store in Washington-st. He leaves three little children to the care of his aged and widowed mother at No. 11 Perkins-st., Charlestown. Albert was to have been married to a young lady of Charlestown on Thanksgiving Day, all the arrangements having been completed. The young woman has been in attendance on him constantly since Sunday evening. The mother of the Abbotts had a presentiment on Sunday that something was to happen to one of her boys, and her fears were fearfully realized. She is attacked with brain fever, and lies in a critical condition at her-home. Very little hope is entertained of her recovery. Mr. Abbott was one of four brothers who were in the army. He onl

He was a machinist by occupation, at the machine shop of the Boston and Maine R diread Company.

THE CALAMITY REVIEWED.

BOSTON MEN AND BOSTON SPIRIT-OLD FIRMS IN HOMES-A PHILOSOPHIC VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Nov. 13 .- Our great fire, which is full of warning and instruction to the underwriter, the architect, and the builder, furnishes also abundant ma-terial for the consideration of the philosopher and the student of human nature. It demonstrates especially, and in the most interesting and refreshing way, the fact that energy, pluck, and cheerfulness under overwhelming disaster are traits of the American character, and not of any particular development of the American character. Our Western friends will find that ithey have been premature in the idea which they have cherished with ignorant good nature that the "old cerivilization" of the East has grown a little stiff on its knees and a little shaky on its pins. The representative loc turer of the West, when called on to personify Chicago and Boston, has had his figures ready to his hand. Chicago is "the young giant of the West"-a broad-shouldered, deep-chested, clear-eyed young Titan in short elecves, vital, elastic, and strong in every bone and sinew; Beston he would be very likely to compare to an elderly merchant of the older regime, a man of routine and custom, with a "level head" for ordinary affairs, but somewhat nervous in great emergencies, with eyes sharpsighted enough but comparatively use less without gold spectacles, and with a mind over-auxious about the purity of his ruffled shirt-bosom. The history of our fire demonstrates the folly of such notions. Boston merchants have more than risen to the needs of the occasion. If Macbeth himself were enthroned in the City Hall be might proclaim and en ferce his proposal to "hang those who talk of fear" without alarming a single soul or finding a single victim. Energy, vigorous life, courage, and confidence seem to fill the very atmosphere. I wish I could give your readers an idea sufficiently vivid and picturesque to convey the real truth of the way in which these old " buffers "-as they have been irreverently called-these venerable merchants, who have known nothing but good fortune for a half century, and whose theories were supposed still to savor something of the pig-tail and knee-breeches epoch-are buckling to the work of rearranging and reconstructing their greatly impaired fortunes. Se them, who used to be grouty and snuffy, seem to have become good-natured and cheerful for the first time within the memory of man, and some who have creaked like dismal ravens all their prosperous lives through can prophesy nothing but good in the day of their real adversity. These men are of the same marrow and fiber with those of whom Charles Morris sung in his famous satirical poem of the Revolution :

"Solid men of Boston make no long orations; Solid men of Boston, banish strong potations." They neither talk much nor drink much now, but address themselves to their work like their young compeers, of whom, atterly rulard as they are in so many cases, fortitude and zeal are more reasonably expected because of their youth. And yet, as I shall have occa-sion to show in another part of this letter, the situation is hard, and in some aspects almost melancholy.

The pictures give aspects of the calamity which have

been confined entirely to the scenes among the ruins Many of these-especially at night, as they have been disclosed by meonlight slowly sifted through the overbanging vail of smoke, or by the deep, sullen glow of the great heaps of burning coal upon the wharves-have been of a most weird and impressive character, and have been vividly described already by skillful correspondents of THE TRIBUNE. But I think the unfortunate city itself can well dispense with the element of the pictures in the details of its calumity. The picturesque acknowledged in art very often corresponds to sin, suffering, and discuse in real life, and almost always to dirt. I thank God that that feature has been left out of our trials. The terrible fire of Chicago was preture-que indeed; and what heartrending groups of frantic wives and weeping children, without food, without home, and even without shelter; what an infinitude of scenes, where death and despair, masqueraded in grim fantastic shapes, combined to produce the artistic effect! From nearly all of this-with, of course, a few sad exceptions-our city has been spared.

A mild quality of interest, however, which cannot be dignified with the name of the picturesque, is discovered in the sights and situations connected with the establishment of old burned-out firms in new quarters. Boston was the most compact and crowded of our cities before the fire, and now its business streets and buildings are crammed to their utmost capacity. Old lofts and ware-houses which the receding current of trade had left to rot in disuse come grandly into service again, and their lately decaying owners already show their new pros-perity in the gloss of their hats and the freshness of their tions," as Tony Lumpkin says, are entirely broken up. One week ago the principal departments of business were, in Boston, more completely set together in unbroken sections than in any city in America. Pearl-st. and High-st, and the lower end of Congress and Milk-sts. were nothing but leather and its manufactures , a solid square made by portions of Congress and Federal-sts. and flanked by Channing-st., was, as the famous Scotch dealer used to say of his fabries, "a' 'oo,"—which I sup-pose I must translate into "all woo!;" and the long ranges of magnificent watchouses which abutted on Franklin and Summer-sts., and which filled Winthrop square and the other noble avenues between those strects, were devoted almost wholly to an immense trade in dry goods. Ask for either of these three great forms of Boston business now and who can tell you where to go I On Monday morning scarcely a pound of wool was left in the city, outside the bags of housewives, and exactly one dry goods jobbing-nonse of importance was standing upon its foundations. All the dealers in these articles have scattered to the four quarters of the city, and have found new footholds in such places as were or could be made available. The misery of the fire acquaints many of these solid old firms with strange busi ness bed-tellows, if I may use the expression. We hear of one great firm of wholesale dealers in domestic fabries who have established their headquarters in the new Reception Room of the Music Hall, and of another old house which has taken possession of the Directors' Room of the same establishment—an act in the latter case of sad and rather singular significance, when it is remembered that the lately deceased scator of the firm was a passionate lover of the divine art and himself a director in the Music Hall Corporation. Another firm of the highest standing advertise that they may be found at No. 2 Arlington-st., to wit, in one of the most elegant residences of the Back Bay region; while, with more propriety and fitness, the single Jeweler's establishment which suffered from the fire has been transferred, with a saved stock-large in quantity, if somewhat tarnished a sayed stock and in laster to the shop laster occupied by the Decorative Art Company, which itself removes into chambers to accommodate its unlucky neighbors. Old associations, as I said, are all broken up; and in the new combinations lions, lambs, calves, and wolves lie down together; the old-school merchant of unsoiled fame jostles upon the stairway the dublous broker or shyster who is to be his neighbor for the next twelvemonth; lawyers and leather-dealers share the same suite of offices, and portrait painters and wool sellers are cheek by jowl. In the process of effecting the necessary removals the poor narrow little thoroughfares of Boston have been thrown into a state of chronic jam for these three days: and the snarl of teams and foot-passengers upon Tremont-at. -which is now the main avenue-is almost inconceivable even by a New-Yorker who does business on the lower

part of Broadway.

Certain questions as to the nature and greatness of the loss sustained by the cits now recur. The poor, to begin with, have scarcely suffered at all. Some hundreds of workwomen will be thrown out of employment for a short time, and some of our Irish population have been turned out of house and home and lost their furniture and feather beds. But the sums already subscribed by our own citizens are more than ample to afford the necessary relief, and I judge from what I hear that the charitable committees are sadly troubled to know what to do with their supplies. The case of one ithrifty old Irish-woman who lived on the confines of the burned district, and who had succeeded yesterday morning in accumu lating nine stoves, is in point. This peculiarity of the situation has naturally enough been imperfectly com prehended by the people in other cities. "Another chicago!" was the cry, and offers of pe-cuniary help poured in, as your readers know, very "likely from their own charitable feelings and acts—by telegraph and express from every chief city in the North. The sympathy thus exhibited was inexpressibly grateful, and was and is most highly

appreciated; but the offers of money and provisions

were really rather embarrassing. Boston could not be ungracious to her kind friends, and yet the fact was that they were wasting their substance in putting mone into the contribution box for her. There was a general interchange of smiles, partly of gratitude, partly of amuse-ment, and partly of annoyance, at the language of some of these offers, and especially when it was announced that a Relief Committee had set out from Chicago to Boston; not one atom of displeasure or offense, however lurked in the feeling of our Athens. There was a smile

in the light, but "it lighted up a tear." The poor have not suffered, and yet the disaster is most serious and calls for every help which our seneross neighbors are able and willing to give. When Chicago was destroyed it had only to call upon the Eastern men, by whose capital it was originally built, to restore it by their capital to its former glory. But much of the wealth that austained the great city of the West has vanished now, and how is it to be replaced? Boston, which was the home of Eastern capital, has lost the means whereby itself and so many others lived. Its merchants can "dig," but they are not simply "ashamed" to beg; they cannot and will not do it. But one form of substantial assistance can be given to them, which I think they have a right or a disposition to ask for, and the need of this has been well expressed by The Daily Advertiser of Boston in a leader of to-day

Duly Advertiser of Roston in a leader of to-day:

"There is one kind of help which merchants in other cities can give, and about accepting which there might be no scruples. Our merchants have lost their stocks of goods. They need all the help which both their debtors and their creditors can give them. From the former prompt payments, from the latter accommodation. We can get through without inflicting a blow on the business interests of the country, if we receive generous treatment from those with whom we have relations. This is the really important point for the people of other cities to consider; and while we have no doubt that their generosity will induce them to favor those who need it, as far as they can, we of Boston are sure that under no circumstances will they suffer the calamity that has be-fallen them to cripple their power of doing business, or to seriously diminish its amount for a very long time."

And yet with all the need and in all this stress of circumstances it is pleasant to know that nearly the unan.

cumstances it is pleasant to know that nearly the unan-imous voice of the sour and thoughtful portion of the city is ruised against the various schemes for the inflation of the national currency and for the issuing of "fire bends" by the city to be used in loans for rebuilding and even against the weak officiousness which would take the Common for warehouses in deflance of common sense and of the law in this case made and provided.

HIGHER INSURANCE RATES.

The Committee on Rates and Surveys of the Board of Underwriters yesterday adopted a schedule of rates which involves a general advance.

Where Mansard roofs are deemed insurable the advance is especially marked. The details, however, are withheld temporarily.

The capital of the Hanover Insurance Company wa

represented yesterday in a list of local companies and agencies as \$400 and the surplus after paying the Boston ageneros as \$400.00 instead of \$400,000 and \$500,000 re-losses as \$50,000, instead of \$400,000 and \$500,000 re-spectively, a blunder that was almost too self-evident to deceive any one. The assets of the Company are over \$200,000, including capital and surplus. The losses of the Premx Company of Brooklyn cannot exceed \$450,000, and the net surplus after setting Boston liabilities will be \$1,522,101 61. The Lycoming Company of Muncy, Pa., losses only \$10,000 by the fire. The assets amount to \$6,006,300 05.

PERILS OF NAVIGATION.

A STEAMER SUNK ON THE OHIO-NO LIVES LOST.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14 .- The Chronicle says the steamer St. Mary's, which left Memphis for Cincinnati last night with 236 bales of cotton and 10 passengers, struck a stump near Morris Landing at 94 o'clock at night, tearing a hole between the wheel and stern, caus ing her to sink in less than 10 minutes in 18 feet of water When she struck she was headed for the bar opposite and ran upon it, but her bow swung around, and she floated off and down the river nearly a mile to Brandy wine Bar, upon which she now lies. As far as known there were no lives lost, her passengers having been carried safely to the bar, and thence ashore in a life-beat; but one of the firemen is missing. The steamer City of Chester passed soon after she settled, and carried the passengers to Cairo. The St. Mary's was valued at \$35,000, man was insured to Cincinnati offices for \$16,000. The vessel can probably be raised.

A SCHOONER SUNK ON LAKE ONTARIO. KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 14 - The schooner Emily of Kingston sprung a leak and sunk near Ganoque, with a cargo of barley. The vessel and cargo

ANXIETY AS TO THE SAFETY OF THE STEAMER ARIZONA. San Francisco, Nov. 14.-No news has been received of the steamer Arizona, from Panama, which is now ten days overdue at San Diego.

DISASTERS NEAR DULUTIL. DETROIT, Nov. 11 .- The propeller St. Paul, and schooners Francis Palms and Sweetheart, went ashore near Duluth, and are total losses

THE RIVAL MEXICAN RAILROAD SCHEMES.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sin: In your issue of to-day there appears a letter from a correspondent in Mexico, referring to the projected railways in that country, and alluding to the awakening interest which the people and Government are taking in these matters. He also attempts to draw ome comparisons between the merits of the two schemes now before the Mexican Congress-the one represented by Mr. E. L. Plumb, and that represented by Gen. Rosecrans; the former he regards, as you express it in your editorial comments, as "entirely without backing," while he very strongly inclines to the plan of Gen. Resecrans. I do not wish to enter into any controversy here as to the merits of the two schemes; they are discussed with much intelligence and care in the Mexican Congress, which will finally decide in favor of one or the other; but as one largely jinterested in the scheme represented by Mr. Plumb, I desire to set you and the public right upon the point as to whether the plans advocated by Mr. Plamb are so entirely destitute of backing as your correspondent would intinate.

The International Railroad Company was chartered by the State of Texas just two years ago, and, with liberal subsidies, entered upon the construction of a first-class 4 feet 84 inch gauge railway from Falton in Arkansas to the Rio Grande River on the boundary of Mexico, its obthe Rio Grande River on the boundary of Mexico, its objective point being Laredo. The design of the road, as indicated in its charter, is to connect the railway systems of the Eastern Mississippi States with those of the State of Texas, and ultimately to extend itself to the City of Mexico and to the Pacific Ocean at Ban Blas or Mazatlan. Subsequently the International united with the Houston and Great Northern Railway of Texas, which gave them an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, and the two roads have already constructed in Texas, in the general direction indicated, upward of 410 miles of railway, expending thereon more than \$8,00,000. The work of construction is still going on rapidity, and the roads are on a permanent solid basis. In pursuance of the general plan the companies ensaged the services of the Hon E. L. Plumb, who for many years represented the United States in Mexico, to go the City of Mexico and there place their plans before the Mexican Government, a dury for which his high character, intimacy with the people, their country, language, and customs, rendered him peculiarly fitted. Mr. Plumb has accordingly been in Mexico for more than a year, has prepared and submitted a charter to the Mexican Congress, and is now advocating its passage. The companies represented by him include the names of some of our mest prominent citizens, who have a national reputation for wealth and character, Mr. Moses Taylor being President of the Joint Board of Direction, which is composed of such men as Mr. Wn. E. Dudge, Wm. Walter Phelps, H. G. Marquand (President of the Cairo and Fuiton Kaliway), Paul N. Bepford, Tinos. W. Pearsall, John S. Kennedy, Jacob S. Wetmore, Gaiuana A. Grow, John S. Barnes, and others. Mr. Grow is the President of the joint roads, and manages their affairs in Texas. The list of stockholders will show an array of greater strength than was ever brought together in any railway enterprise to America. So much for Mr. Paumb's "lack of backing." Should the necessary authority be granted, the intention jective point being Laredo. The design of the road, as indicated in its charter, is to connect the railway sys-

ELECTION RETURNS.

NEW-YORK

TABLE OF ESTIMATED MAJORITIES FOR PRESI-DENT LY COUNTIES. Madison ... Monroe ... *Montgome Niagara... *Oneida

1,476 . 31,225 Allegany ... Catt traugus... | Scheen | 33 | Steuben | 1,600 | Suffolk | 1,712 | Sullivan | 150 | Tloga | 700 | Tonpklas | 949 | Uister | 750 | Warren | 600 | Washington | 2,759 | Way ue | 1,800 | Yates | 800 | Yates | 900 | Ya 1,454

Grant's not ma ority, according to above estimates,

ALLEGANY COUNTY-	-{Omciai.]	
Liberal President Greeley 2,981	Robinson 6 168 Strond 6,106 Graves 6,126 Tremain 6,131 Smith 5,997	Mal. 5.169 3,015 3,065 2,988 3,009 3,646 2,839 2,913
In 1868, Allegany County gave 1,555; Grant's majority, 3,732.	Seymour, 2,823; G	rant,

Total..... \$2,023

CAYUGA COUNTY-[Official]. | Horal | Administration | Maj. | Conclustration | Maj. | Conclustration | Conclusion | C In 1808 Cayoga County gave Seymour 4,880; Grant,

8.261 ; Grant's majority, 3,381.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY-[Official].

In 1868 Chautauqua County gave Seymour 4,441; Graut, 9,317; Grant's majority, 4,946. CHEMENG COUNTY-[Official.]

| Liberal | Administration | Administrat 4,269 4,263 4,270 | Prison International | Prison Internation | Prison International |

CLINTON COUNTY-[Official.] | Liberal | Administration | April | Administration | April | In 1868 Clinton County gave Seymour 3,709; Grant, 4,213; Grant'e majority, 504.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY-[Official.] In 1868, Montgomery County gave Seymour 3,810; Grant, 3,981; Grant's majority, 171.

ORANGE COUNTY-[Official.] Orange County (official) gives Grant 8,471; Greeley, 7,709; Dix, 8,729; Kernan, 7,477; Robinson, 8,605; for Greeley of 600, leaving Grant 11,500 majority, with 13 Popew, 7,816; Tremain, 8,488; Cox, 7,279; Court of Approximately for Greeley of 600, leaving Grant 11,500 majority, with 13 counties to leave from peals amendment-For, 9,084; against, 18; The name of Prederick Douglass, on the Republican Electoral ticket, was scratched from 42 ballots. Denniston (Rep.), for the Assembly in the 1st District, has 898 majority; Abbot (Dem.), in the 11d District, has 683 majority.

SCHUYLER COUNTY-[Official.] 2,771 ; Grant's majority, 731.

STEUBEN COUNTY-[Official.] Grant, 8,551; Greeley, 6,941; O'Conor, 32;

WYOMING COUNTY-	Administration.	Mal.
President Greelev 2,301	Grant 3,910	1,609
GovernorKeruau 2,363	Dix 3.945	1.582
Lieut. Gor., Depew 2.397	Robinson., 3,935	1,538
Canal Com. Habbard 2,393	Strond 3,940	1,547
Prison Ins. Brooks 2.392	Graves 3,942	1.550
Con-at-Lrg.Cox 2,372	Tremain 3,932	1,560
Dist. XXX Southworth 2,353	Hoskins 3,967	1,617
Assembly Holt 2,355	Davidson., 3,936	1,571
In 1868 Wyoming County gave	Seymour 2,591; C	irant,
4,226; Grant's majority, 1,635.		

The state of the s		
4,226; Grant's majority, 1,635.		
WESTCHESTER-[Official?	
College State Control of the College State C		
Liberal	Administration	Maj.
Pres. Elec's.Greeley 11,107		875
Governor Kernatt 10,587	Dix11,029	522
Lt. Gov Depew	Robinson10.489	675
Canal Com., Huobard 11,104	Stroud19,726	378
Prison Insp. Brooks	Graves 10,623	452
Con. at L'ge.Cox	Tremain10.283	978
Con. XIth D. Potter	Flagg 10,245	1.042
Co. Treus. Odell	Hunt10,111	1.452
Supt. Poor Cooper 11,347		1.027
Coroners Curry 10,170		1,059
Flagg10,358	Bassett 10,722	364
Justice Ses's. Howe		472
Assembly, 1Niles 3,453	Herring 4,107	654
2. Dusenberry 3.658	Wight 3.662	4
3. Hill 3,050	Halsted 3.552	502
Reh Com 1 Callan 3,704	Palmer 4,902	1,198
2Brower 8,540	Bolton 2,774	766
3Lawrence 2,827	Barrett 3.244	417
		1700
Receivers of Taxes were ele	cted in the lone	MINE
towns : Cortlandt, George E. Cra	ft; Greenburgh, I	aniel
W. King : Rye, Thomas H. Hal	pin : Yonkers, Ke	llogg

Francis. FIRST ASSEMBLY DIST	RICT.	FIRST SCHOOL COM. D	ST.
LO.	Adm.	10	Adm.
Tourns. Niles. H			Almer.
Morrisania1,293	1.485	Eastchester 598	630
Wastehnster 326	250	Morrisaula	1,515
West Furms 510	774	Westchester 290	394
Yonkers	1.497		811
the state of the s		YOU KETA 1.218	1,552
Total3,453	4.107		-
TOTAL LENEWHILY DIST	BICT.	Total 3.764	4,903
Describer.	Wight.	Total 3,704 SECOND SCHOOL COM.	DIS.
Bedford 370	448	Towns. Brower.l	Bolton.
Eastchester 648	891	Greenburgh 1,072	707
Greenburgh 677	838	Harrison 82	79
Harrison 70	140	Mamaroneck 122	123
Mamaroneck 109	139	Mt. Pleasant 600	349
New-Rochelle 408		New-Rochelle 398	341
Northeastle 155	232	Northcastle 113	274
Petham 123		Pelham 116	71
Kye 522	602	Poundridge 134	123
Scaredaio 11	59	Rye 528	430
Wuite Plalus 345	213	Scaredale 24	45
	-	White Plains 282	232
Total3,658	3,662		-
		Total3,540	
THIRD ASSEMBLY DIST	RICT.	SCHOOL COM. DISTRI	CT.
	Hus		Bar-
Hill.	ted.	Bedford 322	439
Cortlandt 941	1,200	Bediord 322	1,140
Lewisboro' 120	223	Cortlandt 969	166
Mt. Picasaut 555	130	Lewisboro' 190	8.00
Now-Castie 216	188	THE MANY SPECIAL CONTRACT WALK	224
North Salem 17	236	North Salem 94	
Osslung 609	.652	Ossining 648	691
Poundridge 111		Somers 141	172
Somere 158		Yorktown 256	216
Yorktown 213	256	Total 2.827	3,244

Assembly-Herring's majority, 684; Wight's majority, 4; Husted's majority, 802. School Commissioners-Pal-

Total 3,050 8,562

Total......2,827 3,244

mer's majority, 1,198; Brower's majority, 700; Earrett's majority, 417. MARYLAND-[OFFICIAL].

	-100			LNUK.	-T87	ORNE.
		DENT.	Den.	Eep.		Adm.
REPORT MATERIAL	Lien-		Whyte.	Tome.		Grant
Counties.	Seymour.	D COM	NA TIME	2,407.		3,301
Heghany	2,721	2,128.	2,700	2.511.		2.545
nne Arand	el., 1.6.0		2,711		24,694	19 523
laltimore C	ty 21.702		5,209	3,052.	4.1.2	3,773
altimore C			. 1,073	903.		1.050
alvert		015.	1.271	1 200	1,036	1,108
aroline	15.57			0.599	2,505	2,587
arroil	2,007	2,390.		2,000.	2,163	2.847
ectl	2,481		. 2,536	7 400	1.200	1,591
harles		83		1.56		1,852
orchester.		476		5.663.		4,994
rederick			4,671	1,891.		2,119
farford		1,175.				1,304
loward	1.012	490		1,153.		1,638
ent	1,832		1,907	1,695		1,049
tontgomery	1,745	599		1,840.		2,261
rince Geor		164		2,191	1,6.1	1.654
ucen Anne	e. 1.528	275.		1,6"8.		
t. Mary's	1,182		1 512	1,454.		1,5.6
omerset	989	421	1,551		1,129	1,616
albot	1,252	357			1,521	1,063
ashington	3,114	3,066		3,652.		3,5.9
ficomico	1.464	421	1,630		1,159	1,080
Vorcester	1.3.9	220	1,004	728.	1, 13	1,160
	0.00	10.00	-	-		
Total	62,857	30,438	73,569	48,824	67,511	00,440
Beymour's	melority	in 1868	8, 81,919	: Why	te's mu	jority
n 1871, 15,134	medage sel			THE RESIDENCE	THE PERSON NAMED IN	A

vote in 1868, 92,795; in 1871, 132,783; in 1872, 133,951.

Dist. Laberal	ddm.	Dist. Liberdi 1V. Baltimore, Swann. G.	" Negation
I. Counties. Wilson.	Spence.	1V. Baldmore, Swann. G.	Distriction of the least
Caroniae Luiz	A,101	WHAT ADVENCES SEED	0.00
Derchester 1,783	1,871	11 1,033	969
Kent 1,678	1,655	11 909	728
Queen Anne's 1,853	1,653	13 160	591
Somerset 1,200	1,600	14 1.081	138
Taltest 1.546	1,664	11. 1,033 12. 969 13. 969 14. 1,081 15. 1,279	1,330
Wicomigo 1.533	1.117	16	3,500
Wordester 1,830	1.149	13 1,000	1,513
		19 1,820	1,179
Total12,464	11,826	20 1,586	1.322
E. K. Wilson's mat	658	***************************************	
Baltimore Co 3,600	amonek.	Total 12,148	10,886
Bultimore Co 3,600	3,23,	Thomas Swann's maj.	1,262
Carroll 2,560	2.686	V. Councies, &c. Mernek.	Albert.
Cecil 2,223	2,541	Halt'm'e Co., pt. 659	667
Harford 2,222	1,976	Balto., Ward 17, 1,308	5.2
	-	Aune Arundel., 2,289	2,542
Total 10,605	10,303	Calvert 719	1.066
Stevenson Archer's m	nj. 502	Charles 1.237	1,086
	Turner.	Howard 1,202	1,505
Ward 1 1,374	1,041	Prince George's 1,707	2,250
2 1,057	609	St. Mary's 1,172	1,534
8 1,051	1,022	AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	-
4 877	573	Total 10,300	11,405
5 1,107	1,406	William J. Albert's me	J.1,195
6 851	1,319	VI. Richie, L. Allegany 2 646	OR BUCK
7 1,295	1,127	Allegany 2 646	3,611
8 1,274	572	Frederick 4.079	4,8074
9 784		Montgomery 2,213	1,930
	-	Washington 3,385	3,025
Total 9,670	8,345		-
Wm. J. O'Brien's maj.	1.324		14.048
in m. o. o brief a mig.	0.0000	L. Lowndos's mal	

I. E. K. Wilson.
II. Sevenson Archer.
III. Wm. J. O'Brien.

IV. Thomas Swann.
V. William J. Albert.
VI. L. Lowades, jr.

Conservatives, in Roman, 4; Administration Italie, 2.

GREELEY'S MAJORITY IN KENTUCKY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE THI MINE.]

Louisville, Nov. 14.-Full returns have been received from 86 countles which give Greeley 87.530; Grant 776.665. These countles show a failing off in the Democratic vote, compared with the Leslie-Harian vote of last year, of 23.213, and an Administration gain of 473. The counties to be heard from will leave Mr. Greeley's majority in the State at about 10,000. Durham, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Villin District; Burns, Administration, probably in the Xth.

GREELEY'S MAJORITY IN MISSOURI. St. Louis, Nov. 14.-Returns from 112 counties in this State give Greeley 25,640 majority. Returns from 166 counties give Woodson, for Governor, 21,372 majority. Col. Hay, Republican, in the Vth District, is deteated by a small majority, which leaves the Congress delegation & Administrationists and 9 Democrats,

THE VOTE OF NEW-HAMP HIRE. CONCORD, Nov. 14 .- The full returns of the State, with the exception of Wentworth, a station wher there was probably no election, give Grant 37,236; Greeley, 31,495, and scattering, 302; Grant's plurality, 5,741; majority, 5,439.

THE LOUISIANA CANVASS. NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14 .- In Orleans parish,

29,054 votes have been counted. Greeley's net majority s 9,820. There are no new developments regarding the Returning Board. The matter is before the Courts.

GRANT'S MAJORITY IN CALIFORNIA San Francisco, Nov. 14.—Complete returns

have been received from 37 counties. Of these, 32 countics give Grant 12,500 majority, and five give a majority

GRANT'S MAJORITY IN KANSAS. TOPEKA, Nov. 14 .- Official returns show a Republican majority of 33,729, being an Administration gain of 13,500 over the election of 1871. The Legislature stands 119 Republicans to 14 Democrats.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE COLUMBUS CONVENTION-DOUBTFUL PROS-PECTS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 14 .- The Convention to-morrow shows but little promise of success. Dele gates are slow in arriving; objections are made by Demceratic leaders to the surrender of their party name and organization, and it will probably be stoutly resisted. The managers of the affair are fearing a long and stormy session, and consequently they desire a secret meeting. An address to the people of the State will be laid before the Convention for its consideration.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE-GOV. BAKER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Indianapolis, Nov. 14.-Gov. Baker delivered his message to the Legislature, in joint convention, this afternoon. He recommends that a provision be made at this session of the Legislature for calling a Convention to revise the State Constitution; recommends

Convention to revise the State Constitution; recommends the building of two additional insone hospitals, and the enlargement of the present Institute for the Blind; also that provision be made for the completion of the House of Refuge and other State buildings.

LATER.—A resolution was offered in the Senate to-day proposing an amendment to the Constitution probibiling the payment or redemption of certificates of stock issued for the completion of the Wabash and Eric Canal. The House voted against the resolution proposing the above amendment. It is stated that the Senate election will occur next Tuesday.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Yesterday being Thanksgiving in Canada, was red as a general holiday in Toronto, and all the places of business

Goldsmith Maid and Lucy arrived at Phila-a resterday, from California, in a special car, Ends boble and delphis restoriar, from California, in a special car,
literok accompanying them.

The United States steamer California, which
arrived at San Francisco, Wednesday, from Panama, will be the flagship
of the North Pacific fleet, Rear-Admiral Pennock commanding.

Mercury, established by Franklin

Mercury, established by Franklin

... The Newport Mercary, established by Franklin in 1758, changed hands restoriar, Frederick A. Prait, its editor for the part thirty years, selling it to John P. Sanborn, the editor of The Newport News.

....The Young Men's Republican Club of Wash-ington has taken measures for cooperating with the Congress Executive Committee and others for the purpose of making arrangements for the second inauguration of Freshdent Grant ...Judge Lord, in a liquor case at Lowell, Mass., raled restents, that the provisions of the law authorising cities and towns to approve of the sale of ale and beer within their limits as useconstitutions and void, and that such a vote would be no defense to a constitutions and void, and that such a vote would be no defense to a con-

....Sergt. Bates, the American who started on Tueslay of last week to walk from Giasgow to London, bearing unfaried the flag of his country, has arrived at Holton. Everywhere between the two cities he was greeted with the chests of the people. He reports that he has in no way been molested.

.The officers of the savings banks of San Fran-

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.There was a sharp shock of earthquake at stin Nevada on Monday night. A light abook was fest in Stockton

... R. M. See, one of the attorneys of the Brother-forgots, and Silas Steam, have been arrested at San Prancisco by the riff, charged with harboring convicts after their escape. The ball was i at \$10.00 each.

Briggs & Morris's large ice-house in Genesce-hafalo, near the Central Railroad track caught fire hast evening, on a spark from a passing locomotive, and was entirely consumed, with a futures and 20,000 tams of ice. Loss, \$0,000; parisally insured. ... The trial of young Fewell, which has been in progress for over a week at Brentwille. Ye., for the mariner of James F. Clark, charged with abducing and runing his sizer, and whom he shed dead while helpiess and defenseless within the here of a prison, resulted, we sinceday evening, to the rendition of a verdict of not guilty, the ture being out only a short time.

FOREIGN NEWS.

STORMS IN EUROPE. GALE AND CONFLAGRATION AT STRAISUND-HEAVY FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW AT HAM-BURG-GALE ON THE BRITISH COAST.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872. The gale of last night was exceedingly severe on the Prussian coast. At Strabund its eff were most disastrous. Twelve vessels were sunk in the harbor. The town was inundated, and in the hight of the storm a fire broke out among the warehouses. spreading rapidly. It is still burning. Several lives are reported lost, and many persons were injured.

STRALSUND, Nov. 14-Evening. The storm has abated and the water is subsiding. The fire, after destroying several large buildings, has been extinguished. The inundation extended along the entire ceast. Details of the storm and disasters have not yet come to hand, but the damage done on sca and shore

must be immense.

HAMBURG, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1812. A severe rain and snow storm accompanied by heavy gales has prevailed in this section of Germany for several days. The telegraph wires have been prostrated in all ections. The country is flooded, and at Lübeck the Custom-Louse and many warehouses are submerged.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872.

The heavy gales which prevailed on the Eritish Coast. yesterday, were very destructive to life and shipping. Reports of the wreck of many vessels including the barks Jorge and Hiawatha, have already been received. Fifty lives are known to have been lost, and it is feared this number will be increased by reports of additional dis-

GREAT BRITAIN. RELIEF FOR THE BOSTON SUFFERERS-HONORS TO STANLEY.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872. At a meeting yesterday in the town of Boston, Lincelnshire, it was resolved to aid the suff ters by the great fire in its American namesake, and subscrip tions for that object are now opened. Measures for the relief of the sufferers are also taken in London. It was at first suggested that all subscriptions should be placed in the hands of Mr. Moran, the American Charge d'Af faires, to be sent to Boston, but the merchants have expressed a desire to remit direct to that city the amounts they subscribe. Baring Brothers, Drexel, Morgan & Co., and several other firms, have already instructed their American agents to contribute to the relief of the suf-

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to James Gordon Bennett by Sir Henry Rawlinson; "I have the pleasure of communicating to you the following resolution, voted in the council of the Royal Geographi

"Resolved, That the President should, in the name of the council, cordially thank James Gordon Beaucil for the generous and philanthropic spirit in which he con-cived the idea of relieving Doctor Livingstone and sup-plied funds for the purpose."

The letter further communicates that the council has roted Stanley a Victoria gold medal of the date 1873, anticipating the year.

The Common Council of London have veted a resolution of regret for the confingration in Boston, and sympathy for the inhabitants of the city and for the whole American people, under what can be no less than a national calamity.

. The Pelsali coal-mine in Stafford-hire was suddenly inundated to-day while the men were at work. Eleven miners were resented, but 22 remain in the mine, and there is little hope that they will be saved.

FRANCE. COALITION OF THE RIGHT AND RIGHT CENTER IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Paris, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872. A meeting of the Deputies of the Assembly belonging to the Right wing and Hight Center was held to-night. A coalition of the conservative factions in the assembly was agreed to, and a resolution was adopted declaring that while they recognize the imposs a restoration of the monarchy, they hold that the issue lies between the Conservatives and the Radicals; demanding pledges from the President that he will adhere to a strictly conservative line of policy; and warning him that he can no longer have their support should be

efuse to give the assurances required.

In the Assembly to-day the bill for the reform of the ury system was debated. A Deputy took occasion to remark in the course of his speech that the Republic was definitely established. He was instantly intercepted by exclamations from all sides, and it was some time before the agitation of the Chamber subsided.

GERMANY.

DETERMINATION OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT TO SECURE A MAJORITY IN THE HERRENHAUS -ILLNESS OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872 Official journals continue to intimate that the Emperor will secure a majority in the Upper House of the Landtag by appointing a sufficient number of life peers, if necessary, to carry the Country Reform bill. Prince Bismarck is iil. One of his physicians in this city has gone to Varzin to attend him.

SPAIN.

ILLNESS OF THE KING-TROUBLES ANTICIPATED AT CADIZ.

Madrid, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872. King Amadeus is confined to the palace by illness. The Epoca, in its issue of to-day, calls the attention of the Government to what it terms the gravity of the situation at the Government arsenal at Cadiz, where, a recent letter in its columns stated, a conspiracy had been discovered. The Epoca yet fears serious troubles among the men engage I there, and urges the Government to take precautions for the instant suppression of any disloyal sentiment. It is feared that there is an understanding between the men in the arsenal and disaffected persons in Cadiz.

The indisposition of the King is caused by a cold, and

INDIA. VISIT OF THE VICEROY TO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872. Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy, is now vis-

iting Bombay for the first time. On his arrival in the city he had a most brilliant reception. His lordship will hold a public audience on Saturday, when many of the Indian sovereigns and princes will be received. Great preparations are making for the ceremony, which will be accompanied by all the gorgeous display usual on such occasions in India.

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS OF THE INSURGENTS. HAVANA, Nov. 13 .- The insurgents attacked the San Ramon plantation, near Manzanillo, burning the place and carrying off about 40 persons employed there. The troops are in pursuit. The insurgents attacked La Casimba, near Guantanamo, sacked three stores and made off with the booty. The troops attacked and defeated the insurgents on the following day. Gov. Obreson says the insurgents intended a raid on the plains of Gaantanamo, but o tug to their defeat it is now uppos-

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Nov. 7.-The Pariament of Prince Edward Island opened at acon to-day. A vast concourse of people filled all the available apace in front of the Executive Building, and when the Gov ernor came forward on the platform to read his annual ernor came forward on the platform to read his annual speech, an unusually feeble cheer went up from a few people in the immediate vicinity of the stand. The Governor avoided every reference to the autipathy of the Province to the confederation scheme, and confined himself to brief congratulatory remarks on the agricultural successes of the past year. The Premier, coming forward, tendered the people much joy on having defeated every effort of Canada to deprive Prince Kdward Island of its political privileges, and most enthanisation applause rang throughout the specious square. The Premier suggested in his apecen that annexation to the Unified States would be preferable to confederation with Canada.

PRECIOUS STONES IN NEW-MEXICO.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 14.-Reports from Santa Fe, N. M., state that a ruby was brought in yesterday, which is prenounced worth \$75,000 by those who claim to be judges. It weighs 16 carate in the rough, and will